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ABSTRACT

This advance report highlights the findings of surveys taken in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia as part of the National Crime Panel, a new instrument for measuring levels of crime both nationwide and in selected large cities. Conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the panel, relying on scientific sampling procedures, gauges the extent to which individuals age 12 and over, households, and commercial establishments have been victimized by certain types of crimes. It examines the characteristics of victims and, where possible, explores such facets of victimization as the relationship between victim and offender, the time and place of occurrence, the injury or loss suffered, and whether or not the event was reported to the police. Carried out in the first quarter of 1973, the surveys covered victimizations that occurred during the previous 12 months. In each city, about 10,000 households (some 22,000 persons) and approximately 2,000 commercial establishments comprised the sample. The information presented in this report reflects only those victimizations incurred by the residents and commercial firms of each city, even though certain incidents may have taken place outside the city. Victimizations of nonresidents, such as suburban commuters and visitors, did not fall within the scope of the surveys. All data from the survey are estimates. (Author/JM)

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CRIME IN THE NATION'S FIVE LARGEST CITIES

National Crime Panel Surveys of Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia

ADVANCE REPORT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service
Washington, D. C.
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FOREWORD

This advance report highlights the findings of surveys taken in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia as part of the National Crime Panel, a new instrument for measuring levels of crime both nationwide and in selected large cities. Conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Panel, relying on scientific sampling procedures, gauges the extent to which individuals age 12 and over, households, and commercial establishments have been victimized by certain types of crimes. It examines the characteristics of victims and, where possible, explores such facets of victimization as the relationship between victim and offender, the time and place of occurrence, the injury or loss suffered, and whether or not the event was reported to the police. Because the Panel measures victimizations not reported to the police, in addition to those that come to official attention, it is expected to produce rates of victimization higher than those previously documented.

Carried out in the first quarter of 1973, the surveys covered victimizations that occurred during the previous 12 months. In each city, about 10,000 households (some 22,000 persons) and approximately 2,000 commercial establishments comprised the sample. Although respondents were asked about a variety of events, only certain crimes were selected for measurement. For individuals, these were rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; for households, burglary, larceny, and auto theft; and for commercial establishments, burglary and robbery.

The information presented in this report reflects only those victimizations incurred by the residents and commercial firms of each city, even though certain incidents may have taken place outside the city. Victimizations of nonresidents, such as suburban commuters and visitors, did not fall within the scope of the surveys. All data from the surveys are estimates and are subject to errors arising from sampling. A more comprehensive report, under preparation, will include data concerning sampling errors and additional technical details about the surveys.

GENERAL FINDINGS

Nearly 3.2 million criminal acts of violence and common theft, including attempts, took place in the Nation's five largest cities during 1972 (Table 1), as ascertained by the National Crime Panel surveys. Slightly less than half of these were carried out against individuals, approximately two-fifths were committed against households, and roughly 15 percent were directed against commercial establishments. Crimes of theft constituted a majority of all incidents against persons; about one-third of all personal incidents were of a violent nature. Moreover, in at least three-fourths of the personal incidents involving violence or the threat of violence, the confrontation was between strangers, i.e., between the victim or victims and one or more unknown assailants. Burglary was the most commonplace household and commercial crime.

In all five cities, the level of criminal activity, as determined by the surveys, was appreciably higher than had previously been measured. The total number of incidents reported by survey respondents was roughly double the combined number of comparable offenses recorded by law enforcement authorities in the five cities during 1972. Among the various types of crimes measured, auto theft came closest in relative terms to matching the total reflected in official records. By contrast, the number of larcenies, both personal and household, was nearly four times greater than the number that had come to official attention.

Despite some significant intercity variations in rates for specific types of victimizations, patterns of personal victimization in the five cities generally were similar (Table 2). The victimization rate for crimes of personal theft was higher in each city than the rate for crimes of personal violence.* Personal larceny without contact was by far the most prevalent type of crime in all five cities; rape was the least common. All cities registered a rate for robbery and attempted robbery

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* Rates used in this report were computed on the basis of the number of victimizations rather than on the number of incidents. Because there may be more than one victim during any given crime against persons, the number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents.

without injury that was two to four times higher than that for robbery and attempted robbery with injury. In relative terms, the rates for aggravated assault and simple assault diverged less in each city, although in all five the combined rate for attempted assault, with or without a weapon, was about two times higher than the combined rate for assaults, both aggravated and simple, that were actually carried out.

As indicated, certain major variations in victimization rates occurred among the cities. The overall rate for robbery was lower in Los Angeles (16 per 1,000 population age 12 and over) than in the other four cities, where it ranged from 24 to 32 per 1,000. New York had by far the lowest overall rate for assault (11 per 1,000), and its rate for personal larceny without contact (37 per 1,000) was less than one-half that of Los Angeles, Detroit, and Philadelphia and about one-half that of Chicago. Los Angeles had a lower rate than the other four cities for personal larceny with contact.

Personal victimization rates for selected groups (Tables 3a through 3e) produced some patterns common at least to a majority of the five cities. For most types of victimization, males had higher rates than females. Also, persons under age 35 were more likely to have been victimized than those age 35 or older. Minority races, including blacks, had significantly higher victimization rates than whites for such offenses as robbery and aggravated assault; the rates for aggravated and simple assault were higher among persons never married than among persons married, widowed, divorced, or separated. Persons from families with incomes of less than $10,000 had a higher rate of victimization for robbery, as well as for personal larceny with contact, than their more affluent counterparts. On the other hand, the rate for larceny without contact tended to rise with the level of family income.

For robbery and assault, the proportion of personal victimizations committed by strangers was highest in New York. For rape, it was higher in New York than in Detroit, but the differences between New York and the other three cities were not statistically significant. The tabulation below gives for each city the percentage of rape, robbery, and assault victimizations involving strangers.

	Rape	Robbery	Assault
Chicago	81	94	74
Detroit	71	92	66
Los Angeles	77	89	68
New York	91	97	85
Philadelphia	76	93	74

Of the three types of household victimizations, as classified for the National Crime Panel surveys, burglary produced the highest rate in all five cities, followed in order by household larceny and auto theft (Table 4). Detroit had the highest rate for burglary (174 per 1,000 households) and auto theft (49 per 1,000), Los Angeles the highest for household larceny (131 per 1,000). New York ranked fifth in all three classifications; in fact, its rate for burglary was about two-fifths that of Detroit and its rate for household larceny was one-fourth that of Los Angeles. In each city, the rate for burglary involving forcible entry was higher than that involving unlawful entry without force; it was about twice as high in Detroit and Philadelphia.

In all five cities, households headed by members of minority races were more likely than white households to have been burglarized and, except in New York, they were also more apt to have had their car stolen (Tables 5a through 5e). Households headed by individuals age 65 or over had the lowest rate for household victimization. The larger households, i.e., those with four or more members, had higher rates than their smaller counterparts. With some exceptions, victimization rates for household larceny and auto theft rose with the level of family income, but there was no clear pattern with respect to burglary. There was also no apparent correlation between the rates of victimization and the number of housing units in buildings occupied by the victimized households.

Commercial establishments in the five cities were victims of a total of about 470,000 burglaries and robberies. In each city, burglaries of commercial establishments outnumbered robberies, by amounts ranging from 3:1 and 7:1. Victimization rates for burglaries of commercial

firms were roughly comparable in four cities (Table 6), averaging about 340 per 1,000 commercial establishments. In Detroit, however, the rate was approximately 600 per 1,000. Detroit also had the highest victimization rate for robbery of commercial firms; Los Angeles had the lowest. Among commercial establishments of differing size, as measured by the amount of receipts, a clear pattern of victimization failed to emerge. Except in Chicago, retail establishments generally had higher victimization rates for both burglary and robbery than other kinds of businesses (Tables 7a through 7e).

Among the cities there emerged a fairly uniform pattern of whether or not victimizations were reported to police authorities (Table 8), despite some intercity differences with respect to specific offenses. In general, crimes against individuals were least well reported, although crimes of personal violence were more frequently brought to police attention than crimes of personal theft. Crimes against households were more often reported to authorities than crimes against persons; crimes in which commercial establishments were targets were the most likely of all crimes to be brought to the attention of the police. Attempted victimizations were also far less apt to be reported than victimizations which were completed. Personal larceny without contact and household larceny were crimes least likely to come to official attention. On the other hand, household burglaries involving forcible entry and the loss of property, thefts of motor vehicles, and commercial burglaries and robberies carried through to completion were brought to the attention of the police in at least two-thirds of all instances.

In each city, the most commonly cited reasons given for not reporting a personal or household crime to the police were a belief that, because of lack of proof, nothing could be accomplished by reporting the incident, and a feeling that the incident was not sufficiently important to merit police attention. The tabulation below gives the percentage distribution of reasons advanced for not reporting personal and household victimizations:

	Personal	Household
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	34	37
Not important enough	28	31
Police would not want to be bothered	8	9
Too inconvenient	5	4
Private or personal matter	4	3
Afraid of reprisal	2	1
Reported to someone else	7	3
Other or not available	12	12

As is shown, a belief that the police would not wish to be bothered accounted for less than one-tenth of all reasons cited for not notifying the police of a crime. Reasons for failure to report commercial victimizations formed a pattern somewhat similar to those given for failure to report personal and household incidents.

DEFINITIONS

Assault--Unlawful physical attack by one person upon another. Aggravated assault includes all attacks resulting in serious injury, as well as attacks with a weapon which result in injury. It also includes attempted assault with a weapon. Simple assault includes an attack without a weapon resulting in minor injury and attempted assault without a weapon.

Auto theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted theft.

Burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry of a home or commercial establishment, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Forcible entry, including attempts, occurs when force is used to gain entry, e.g., breaking a window or slashing a screen. Unlawful entry occurs when the structure is entered by anyone who has no legal right to be there even though force is not used.

Household larceny--Theft and attempted theft of property or cash within, outside, or near the home that does not involve forcible entry or unlawful entry.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and one or more offenders.

Personal larceny with contact--Theft of purse, wallet, or cash directly from the person of the victim, including attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact--Theft, without contact between victim and offender, of personal property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity.

Rape--Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempted rape. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded.

Robbery--Theft and attempted theft, directly from a person or commercial establishment, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon. Robbery with injury includes attacks resulting either

in serious or minor injuries, as well as attempted robbery with a weapon. Robbery without injury involves the threat of harm.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Each criminal act against a household or commercial establishment is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household or establishment.

Table 1. Number of criminal incidents, by type and city, 1972

Type of incident	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Personal	326,400	155,700	314,800	470,600	204,900
Crimes of violence	116,800	58,400	94,600	183,100	74,100
Rape and attempted rape	6,000	2,500	4,500	5,800	1,800
Robbery	55,000	27,500	29,200	123,100	33,700
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	14,400	7,000	9,800	28,500	10,200
Serious assault	7,100	4,000	5,100	15,400	5,000
Minor assault	7,300	3,000	4,700	13,100	5,200
Robbery without injury	26,000	13,900	11,100	64,100	13,700
Attempted robbery without injury	14,700	6,600	8,300	30,400	9,800
Assault	55,800	28,400	60,900	54,200	38,600
Aggravated assault	24,400	14,700	25,800	20,500	18,300
With injury	8,600	4,900	9,400	9,300	8,400
Attempted assault with weapon	15,800	9,800	16,400	11,200	9,900
Simple assault	31,400	13,700	35,100	33,700	20,200
With injury	8,900	2,900	8,900	7,900	5,100
Attempted assault without weapon	22,600	10,800	26,200	25,700	15,100
Crimes of theft	209,600	97,300	220,200	287,500	130,800
Personal larceny with contact	33,000	9,200	12,800	80,100	18,200
Purse snatching	11,000	3,800	4,300	30,300	5,700
Attempted purse snatching	5,600	1,200	1,600	12,500	2,900
Pocket picking	16,300	4,200	6,900	37,400	9,500
Personal larceny without contact	176,600	88,200	207,400	207,400	[illegible]700
Total population age 12 and over	2,426,000	1,035,000	2,101,000	5,666,000	1,386,000

Table 1. Number of criminal incidents, by type and city, 1972—continued

Type of incident	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Household	248,800	151,600	323,600	344,500	146,600
Burglary	126,800	80,100	148,800	184,100	67,000
Forcible entry	55,500	40,900	61,700	76,800	30,600
Unlawful entry (without force)	32,300	19,800	48,100	49,400	15,000
Attempted forcible entry	39,100	19,400	39,200	57,900	21,400
Household larceny	83,300	49,000	132,000	90,300	53,500
Completed larceny	75,700	43,800	121,000	79,500	49,000
Attempted larceny	7,600	5,100	11,000	10,800	4,500
Auto theft	38,700	22,500	42,800	70,100	26,100
Completed theft	28,500	16,700	27,900	50,400	16,300
Attempted theft	10,200	5,800	14,900	19,800	9,900
Total number of households	1,075,000	460,000	1,008,000	2,702,000	616,000
Commercial	46,100	38,300	55,100	285,000	44,900
Burglary	37,000	29,700	47,900	216,700	34,600
Completed burglary	27,100	19,900	34,300	159,100	23,600
Attempted burglary	10,000	9,800	13,600	57,600	11,000
Robbery	9,100	8,600	7,200	68,300	10,300
Completed robbery	6,200	6,600	5,500	51,800	7,700
Attempted robbery	2,900	2,000	1,700	16,600	2,600
Total number of commercial establishments	117,500	48,300	154,100	661,000	88,700

NOTE: Details may not add to the totals shown because of rounding. In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

Table 2. Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of victimization and city, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of victimization	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Crimes of violence	56	68	53	36	63
Rape and attempted rape	3	3	2	1	1
Robbery	26	32	16	24	28
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	7	8	5	5	8
Serious assault	3	5	3	3	4
Minor assault	3	3	2	2	4
Robbery without injury	13	17	6	13	13
Attempted robbery without injury	7	8	5	6	8
Assault	27	33	35	11	34
Aggravated assault	12	18	15	4	17
With injury	4	6	5	2	7
Attempted assault with weapon	8	12	10	2	10
Simple assault	14	15	19	6	17
With injury	4	3	5	1	4
Attempted assault without weapon	11	12	15	5	13
Crimes of theft	87	95	105	51	95
Personal larceny with contact	14	9	7	15	14
Purse snatching	5	4	2	5	4
Attempted purse snatching	2	1	1	2	3
Pocket picking	7	4	4	7	7
Personal larceny without contact	73	85	99	37	81

NOTE: Details may not add to the totals shown because of rounding. In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

Table 3a. Chicago: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total	3	7	20	12	14	14	73
Sex							
Male (1,109,000)	(B)	8	28	17	17	8	87
Female (1,317,000)	5	5	12	8	12	19	61
Age							
12-15 (257,000)	(B)	6	26	20	20	6	58
16-19 (219,000)	8	8	19	29	38	13	101
20-24 (256,000)	6	5	33	26	26	16	118
25-34 (412,000)	4	7	24	13	16	13	110
35-49 (487,000)	(B)	7	17	8	10	16	74
50 and over (794,000)	(B)	6	13	3	4	17	35
Race							
White (1,606,000)	2	6	14	11	15	12	73
Black and other (820,000)	4	8	30	14	14	18	72
Marital status							
Married (1,198,000)	1	5	15	8	9	11	70
Never married (800,000)	4	7	26	21	24	12	86
Widowed, divorced, separated, and not available (428,000)	4	11	20	8	11	26	56
Family income							
Less than $3,000 (231,000)	5	10	28	16	19	25	52
$3,000-$7,499 (549,000)	4	8	21	12	13	10	54
$7,500-$9,999 (276,000)	(B)	(B)	18	14	14	16	76
$10,000-$14,999 (592,000)	2	5	19	14	16	11	87
$15,000 or more (505,000)	(B)	5	16	9	13	9	91
Not available (271,000)	(B)	9	20	10	14	11	61

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 3b. Detroit: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total	3	8	24	18	15	9	85
Sex							
Male (436,000)	(B)	9	35	27	19	7	98
Female (569,000)	5	6	16	10	12	12	75
Age							
12-15 (107,000)	7	9	45	26	34	6	86
16-19 (100,000)	6	10	44	44	32	10	107
20-24 (114,000)	(B)	6	31	34	26	10	128
25-34 (159,000)	4	7	27	22	15	7	120
35-49 (192,000)	(B)	6	17	12	9	9	96
50 and over (363,000)	(B)	8	14	4	5	11	45
Race							
White (552,000)	3	7	18	14	16	8	86
Black and other (483,000)	2	8	32	22	14	10	84
Marital status							
Married (509,000)	1	5	16	11	8	7	84
Never married (325,000)	5	10	40	31	28	8	101
Widowed, divorced, separated and not available (201,000)	3	11	22	13	12	18	64
Family income							
Less than $3,000 (121,000)	5	15	32	22	11	22	43
$3,000-$7,499 (231,000)	5	10	39	21	19	14	65
$7,500-$9,999 (116,000)	(B)	5	27	15	14	7	78
$10,000-$14,999 (249,000)	2	5	19	15	14	5	104
$15,000 or more (221,000)	(B)	5	18	19	16	5	121
Not available (97,000)	(B)	9	30	12	14	8	66

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically significant.

Table 3c. Los Angeles: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total	2	5	11	15	19	7	99
Sex							
Male (977,000)	(B)	7	17	23	25	5	110
Female (1,124,000)	4	3	6	9	14	8	89
Age							
12-15 (187,000)	(B)	8	29	27	36	8	107
16-19 (180,000)	(B)	9	12	39	41	8	160
20-24 (211,000)	(B)	(B)	17	28	33	11	151
25-34 (397,000)	(B)	3	10	19	19	5	117
35-49 (463,000)	(B)	5	8	9	12	4	100
50 and over (662,000)	(B)	5	6	4	7	8	51
Race							
White (1,654,000)	2	4	9	13	20	7	104
Black and other (447,000)	4	8	17	24	14	6	80
Marital status							
Married (1,092,000)	1	3	6	10	14	4	84
Never married (639,000)	4	6	19	26	29	9	135
Widowed, divorced, separated, and not available (370,000)	(B)	9	10	13	17	10	81
Family income							
Less than $3,000 (228,000)	(B)	12	19	21	18	14	69
$3,000-$7,499 (534,000)	3	8	13	22	21	6	85
$7,500-$9,999 (226,000)	(B)	5	8	11	17	7	103
$10,000-$14,999 (445,000)	(B)	3	10	11	18	5	98
$15,000 or more (535,000)	(B)	(B)	7	12	20	5	124
Not available (132,000)	(B)	(B)	10	21	16	6	89

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 3d. New York: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total	1	5	19	4	6	15	37
Sex							
Male (2,589,000)	(B)	7	25	6	7	6	41
Female (3,077,000)	2	4	14	3	6	22	33
Age							
12-15 (437,000)	(B)	7	26	(B)	13	(B)	21
16-19 (438,000)	(B)	6	21	7	14	12	27
20-24 (585,000)	(B)	5	23	7	7	12	44
25-34 (1,074,000)	(B)	5	22	5	8	11	54
35-49 (1,225,000)	(B)	5	17	5	4	16	39
50 and over (1,096,000)	(B)	5	15	2	4	20	29
Race							
White (4,438,000)	1	6	17	4	6	16	39
Black and other (1,227,000)	(B)	5	25	4	6	12	27
Marital status							
Married (3,077,000)	(B)	4	15	4	5	13	42
Never married (1,683,000)	2	7	24	6	11	11	31
Widowed, divorced, separated, and not available (906,000)	(B)	9	23	3	5	28	27
Family income							
Less than $3,000 (421,000)	-	(B)	20	(B)	8	18	19
$3,000-$7,499 (1,437,000)	2	6	22	3	5	16	21
$7,500-$9,999 (725,000)	(B)	8	19	5	4	14	33
$10,000-$14,999 (1,242,000)	(B)	5	17	4	6	16	46
$15,000 or more (1,074,000)	(B)	4	16	4	10	13	67
Not available (766,000)	(B)	5	19	5	6	13	22

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

- Represents zero.

Table 3e. Philadelphia: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total	1	8	20	17	17	14	81
Sex							
Male (627,000)	-	12	33	28	21	(B)	92
Female (759,000)	2	5	9	(B)	14	17	73
Age							
12-15 (133,000)	(B)	9	38	28	31	6	50
16-19 (122,000)	(B)	9	32	59	27	5	85
20-24 (141,000)	(B)	7	20	31	33	8	129
25-34 (220,000)	(B)	7	22	17	23	12	128
35-49 (271,000)	(B)	8	14	9	10	15	92
50 and over (499,000)	(B)	8	15	4	7	19	49
Race							
White (936,000)	1	6	14	12	17	12	85
Black and other (450,000)	2	12	32	26	16	18	73
Marital status							
Married (692,000)	(B)	5	14	9	11	10	89
Never married (447,000)	2	10	30	34	27	11	78
Widowed, divorced, separated, and not available (248,300)	(B)	12	20	8	13	27	66
Family income							
Less than $3,000 (147,000)	(B)	11	27	14	17	25	64
$3,000-$7,499 (342,000)	(B)	12	24	25	18	18	65
$7,500-$9,999 (177,000)	(B)	10	21	12	20	14	86
$10,000-$14,999 (336,000)	(B)	5	18	15	15	8	94
$15,000 or more (230,000)	(B)	3	14	12	17	7	99
Not available (154,000)	(B)	8	18	18	14	15	74

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

\- Represents zero.

Table 4. Household victimization rates, by type of victimization and city, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of victimization	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Burglary	118	174	148	68	109
Forcible entry	52	89	61	28	50
Unlawful entry (without force)	30	43	48	18	24
Attempted forcible entry	36	42	39	21	35
Household larceny	77	106	131	33	87
Completed larceny	70	95	120	29	79
Attempted larceny	7	11	11	4	7
Auto theft	36	49	42	26	42
Completed theft	27	36	28	19	26
Attempted theft	9	13	15	7	16

NOTE: Details may not add to the totals shown because of rounding. In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

Table 5a. Chicago: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total	118	77	36
Race of head of household			
White (735,000)	100	77	25
Black and other (340,000)	156	79	59
Age of head of household			
12-19 (9,000)	154	(B)	(B)
20-34 (293,000)	169	104	48
35-49 (277,000)	140	97	44
50-64 (292,000)	92	66	32
65 and over (204,000)	49	28	15
Number of persons in household			
1 (265,000)	95	35	17
2-3 (490,000)	107	65	38
4-5 (221,000)	140	114	46
6 or more (99,000)	184	174	52
Amount of family income			
Less than $3,000 (149,000)	119	61	12
$3,000-$7,499 (262,000)	108	63	30
$7,500-$9,999 (126,000)	139	75	33
$10,000-$14,999 (231,000)	115	88	47
$15,000-$24,999 (142,000)	120	106	49
$25,000 or more (34,000)	164	103	51
Not available (132,000)	107	71	42
Tenure			
Owned (405,000)	107	94	35
Rented (670,000)	124	67	36
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (272,000)	108	106	39
2 (234,000)	94	75	28
3-4 (199,000)	129	72	43
5-9 (129,000)	138	61	47
10 or more (217,000)	131	62	25
Not available (24,000)	159	51	57

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 5b. Detroit: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total	174	106	49
Race of head of household			
White (254,000)	147	100	38
Black and other (206,000)	208	115	63
Age of head of household			
12-19 (5,000)	249	(B)	(B)
20-34 (121,000)	221	128	63
35-49 (107,000)	193	143	64
50-64 (129,000)	160	100	45
65 and over (98,000)	106	50	17
Number of persons in household			
1 (115,000)	145	51	27
2-3 (208,000)	156	93	46
4-5 (92,000)	220	145	77
6 or more (45,000)	236	228	57
Amount of family income			
Less than $3,000 (80,000)	152	67	18
$3,000-$7,499 (112,000)	185	97	35
$7,500-$9,999 (51,000)	182	115	66
$10,000-$14,999 (99,000)	173	132	62
$15,000-$24,999 (62,000)	192	122	67
$25,000 or more (13,000)	189	196	90
Not available (43,000)	147	85	52
Tenure			
Owned (287,000)	180	116	49
Rented (174,000)	163	90	48
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (290,000)	185	120	50
2 (75,000)	179	107	51
3-4 (17,000)	142	77	37
5-9 (11,000)	167	85	(B)
10 or more (56,000)	125	53	49
Not available (10,000)	151	72	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 5c. Los Angeles: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total	148	131	42
Race of head of household			
White (798,000)	136	131	36
Black and other (210,000)	192	129	66
Age of head of household			
12-19 (12,000)	302	135	(B)
20-34 (291,000)	177	168	64
35-49 (275,000)	159	156	47
50-64 (252,000)	136	112	34
65 and over (178,000)	88	59	11
Number of persons in household			
1 (302,000)	146	71	28
2-3 (458,000)	140	134	45
4-5 (184,000)	157	174	46
6 or more (64,000)	183	267	85
Amount of family income			
Less than $3,000 (159,000)	154	87	38
$3,000-$7,499 (279,000)	143	124	40
$7,500-$9,999 (107,000)	177	136	52
$10,000-$14,999 (192,000)	137	145	45
$15,000-$24,999 (139,000)	149	177	44
$25,000 or more (67,000)	177	159	41
Not available (65,000)	103	90	38
Tenure			
Owned (429,000)	136	141	34
Rented (579,000)	156	123	49
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (579,000)	151	144	42
2 (39,000)	165	154	42
3-4 (58,000)	165	115	50
5-9 (78,000)	116	111	39
10 or more (239,000)	141	103	42
Not available (15,000)	200	162	45

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

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Table 5d. New York: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total	68	33	26
Race of head of household			
White (2,109,000)	63	32	28
Black and other (593,000)	87	37	18
Age of head of household			
12-19 (14,000)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20-34 (755,000)	77	33	34
35-49 (707,000)	83	43	32
50-64 (677,000)	68	37	25
65 and over (548,000)	37	19	9
Number of persons in household			
1 (745,000)	56	15	10
2-3 (1,291,000)	67	32	29
4-5 (533,000)	75	53	41
6 or more (134,000)	112	70	29
Amount of family income			
Less than $3,000 (286,000)	52	20	(B)
$3,000-$7,499 (755,000)	69	18	13
$7,500-$9,999 (346,000)	80	36	30
$10,000-$14,999 (537,000)	64	47	38
$15,000-$24,999 (313,000)	81	56	51
$25,000 or more (110,000)	84	53	39
Not available (355,000)	58	29	23
Tenure			
Owned (627,000)	81	62	33
Rented (2,076,000)	64	25	24
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (360,000)	71	61	32
2 (412,000)	61	50	37
3-4 (207,000)	81	35	26
5-9 (195,000)	69	23	27
10 or more (1,454,000)	67	23	21
Not available (74,000)	75	44	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 5a. Philadelphia: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total	109	87	42
Race of head of household			
White (417,000)	83	87	37
Black and other (199,000)	163	86	55
Age of head of household			
12-19 (6,000)	150	(B)	(B)
20-34 (153,000)	175	129	57
35-49 (149,000)	112	118	57
50-64 (176,000)	84	65	40
65 and over (131,000)	60	32	12
Number of persons in household			
1 (153,000)	115	38	22
2-3 (285,000)	106	75	44
4-5 (126,000)	109	140	60
6 or more (53,000)	104	164	54
Amount of family income			
Less than $3,000 (100,000)	115	52	14
$3,000-$7,499 (164,000)	107	82	37
$7,500-$9,999 (76,000)	131	101	55
$10,000-$14,999 (128,000)	102	104	51
$15,000-$24,999 (66,000)	101	94	56
$25,000 or more (12,000)	87	107	91
Not available (69,000)	103	90	43
Tenure			
Owned (378,000)	89	88	44
Rented (238,000)	140	85	40
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (417,000)	97	92	43
2 (58,000)	117	70	42
3-4 (39,000)	189	87	39
5-9 (26,000)	121	71	24
10 or more (59,000)	114	72	55
Not available (17,000)	138	102	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 6. Commercial victimization rates, by type of victimization and city, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of victimization	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Burglary	317	615	311	328	390
Completed burglary	231	412	223	241	266
Attempted burglary	86	203	88	87	124
Robbery	77	179	47	103	116
Completed robbery	53	137	36	78	87
Attempted robbery	24	42	11	25	29

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

Table 7a. Chicago: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total	317	77
Kind of business		
Retail (43,500)	372	135
Wholesale (4,400)	203	107
Service (52,900)	270	43
Other (16,600)	339	28
Amount of receipts		
Less than $10,000 (17,700)	384	61
$10,000-$24,999 (14,400)	273	100
$25,000-$49,999 (12,000)	224	90
$50,000-$99,999 (10,700)	258	92
$100,000-$499,999 (17,300)	273	83
$500,000 or more (14,100)	478	61
No sales or amount not available (31,300)	300	70
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (43,100)	278	85
4-7 (18,800)	290	78
8-19 (13,400)	311	45
20 or more (13,900)	511	134
None and not available (28,300)	295	52

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

Table 7b. Detroit: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total	615	179
Kind of business		
Retail (16,700)	720	370
Wholesale (2,000)	628	(B)
Service (21,300)	551	93
Other (8,400)	567	37
Amount of receipts		
Less than $10,000 (9,400)	619	209
$10,000-$24,999 (5,700)	612	221
$25,000-$49,999 (5,600)	516	126
$50,000-$99,999 (5,900)	537	145
$100,000-$499,999 (8,900)	771	259
$500,000 or more (5,300)	766	232
No sales or amount not available (7,400)	456	38
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (17,300)	549	159
4-7 (8,300)	556	202
8-19 (6,400)	747	232
20 or more (5,400)	827	163
None and not available (10,900)	583	168

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 7c. Los Angeles: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total	311	47
Kind of business		
Retail (42.000)	509	95
Wholesale (8,300)	236	(B)
Service (67,400)	250	36
Other (36,400)	213	19
Amount of receipts		
Less than $10,000 (24,100)	363	49
$10,000-$24,999 (23,300)	344	53
$25,000-$49,999 (21,400)	261	34
$50,000-$99,999 (20,900)	366	71
$100,000-$499,999 (27,100)	360	67
$500,000 or more (16,900)	266	32
No sales or amount not available (20.300)	181	(B)
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (59,700)	288	40
4-7 (25,200)	328	70
8-19 (15,700)	292	58
20 or more (15,400)	347	53
None and not available (38,100)	328	34

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 7d. New York: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total	328	103
Kind of business		
Retail (200,700)	429	212
Wholesale (85,200)	291	40
Service (251,500)	292	56
Other (123,700)	262	68
Amount of receipts		
Less than $10,000 (64,000)	348	113
$10,000-$24,999 (78,200)	327	147
$25,000-$49,999 (77,700)	371	92
$50,000-$99,999 (103,100)	309	121
$100,000-$499,999 (122,400)	381	103
$500,000 or more (137,100)	274	99
No sales or amount not available (78,500)	305	49
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (249,300)	266	92
4-7 (113,800)	371	108
8-19 (88,800)	412	129
20 or more (80,200)	410	117
None and not available (128,800)	300	95

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

Table 7e. Philadelphia: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total	390	116
Kind of business		
Retail (32,300)	493	234
Wholesale (6,000)	500	(B)
Service (36,200)	307	42
Other (14,200)	323	69
Amount of receipts		
Less than $10,000 (19,000)	284	79
$10,000-$24,999 (13,600)	393	104
$25,000-$49,999 (11,300)	473	152
$50,000-$99,999 (10,600)	447	163
$100,000-$499,999 (11,800)	461	183
$500,000 or more (8,700)	429	90
No sales or amount not available (13,600)	335	72
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (28,600)	411	123
4-7 (12,700)	469	154
8-19 (9,000)	489	209
20 or more (7,300)	452	93
None and not available (31,100)	296	74

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 8. Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of victimization and city, 1972

Type of victimization	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Personal	37	39	33	38	36
Crimes of violence	48	51	44	45	47
Rape and attempted rape	53	55	46	61	55
Robbery	52	60	48	47	50
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	69	[illegible]	64	50	64
Serious assault	70	72	69	58	70
Minor assault	67	79	57	41	57
Robbery without injury	57	62	51	51	57
Attempted robbery without injury	27	39	27	33	27
Assault	44	42	42	41	44
Aggravated assault	52	53	52	57	51
With injury	72	68	57	73	59
Attempted assault with weapon	41	46	50	44	46
Simple assault	37	28	34	31	36
With injury	54	41	46	45	54
Attempted assault without weapon	31	25	30	27	31
Crimes of theft	30	31	28	33	28
Personal larceny with contact	41	48	37	37	39
Purse snatching	61	74	58	53	57
Attempted purse snatching	19	(B)	(B)	22	(B)
Pocket picking	35	35	26	29	35
Personal larceny without contact	28	29	27	31	27

Table 8. Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of victimization and city, 1972—continued

Type of victimization	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Household	48	50	44	49	46
Burglary	53	57	53	52	55
Forcible entry	74	75	75	71	78
Unlawful entry (without force)	40	44	45	52	44
Attempted forcible entry	35	35	30	25	31
Household larceny	26	25	25	24	22
Completed larceny	27	26	25	25	22
Attempted larceny	20	18	31	(B)	25
Auto theft	78	78	69	73	69
Completed theft	93	96	92	92	92
Attempted theft	35	26	26	26	32
Commercial	75	77	73	80	78
Burglary	71	76	71	79	75
Robbery	91	83	84	82	88
Completed robbery	97	90	95	89	96
Attempted robbery	81	61	50	64	66

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
B Percent not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically significant.

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1974 545-413/572 1-3